

# Planes Raid Truk After Fleet Devastates Palau

Defeatists Use Palestine Issue  
To Disrupt Home Front Unity  
—By Abraham Chapman, P. 6.

## Daily Worker

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# MURRAY TELLS HOUSE: 'STOP DIES'

## Soviets Force Tokio to Give Up Sakhalin Oil

### Palau Wrecked, Truk Blasted in Daring Blows

#### BULLETIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Saturday, April 1 (UP).—Army and Navy bombers from the South Pacific bombed Woleai and Euripik Islands in the Caroline group Wednesday night, in the third attack by air forces from this theatre against the Japanese-held chain of islands, it was announced today.

The attack against Woleai followed by less than 24 hours the first attack by Southwest Pacific bombers against that enemy air base, 280 miles south of Guam and 460 miles due west of Truk. Euripik Island is 60 miles south-east of Woleai.

PEARL HARBOR, March 31 (UP).—Liberator bombers of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Truk Atoll Wednesday night for the third time in 36 hours, intensifying one of the greatest long-range offensives of the war—a gigantic aerial and fleet pincer aimed at the Caroline Islands—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz revealed today.

Major Gen. Willis H. Hale's heavyweight bombers, striking in the wake of a devastating fleet attack on the enemy's base in the Palau Islands on the western fringe of the Carolines, attacked Dublin, Param, Uman, Pefan and Moen—the five main islands of the Truk Atoll.

Meanwhile, an American fleet powerful enough to challenge the entire Japanese Navy, in the deepest and most daring thrust of the Pacific war, was believed to have wrecked Japanese bases in the Palau Islands within 400 miles of the Philippines in attacks which may still be continuing.

As a part of the greatest coordinated offensive yet launched in the Pacific, bombers from central and southwest Pacific bases attacked on a 2,600-mile run from Palau to the eastern Marshalls, concentrating most heavily on Truk and Woleai Atolls, destroying at least 172 Japanese planes and immobilizing enemy air bases from interfering with the fleet surface attacks on Palau.

The exact size and makeup of the attack force was not disclosed but Admiral Nimitz's communique described it as "strong."

'Big 3' to Discuss Post-War Air Lines

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UP).—Special United States envoys soon will open exploratory talks with Great Britain and Soviet Russia on controversial problems of post-war international aviation, the State Department announced tonight.

Discussions with China, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia and other nations will follow and it is hoped that by the end of the year all of the United Nations can be brought together. Conversations with Canada already are under way.

Anglo-American discussions will take place in London and Assistant Secretary of State Adolph Berle, Jr., who heads President Roosevelt's Interdepartmental Committee on Aviation, will go there shortly. He will be accompanied by vice-chairman Edward Warner of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

### Carpathian Pass—Red Army 15 Miles Away



At the southeastern tip of Czechoslovakia the Black Tisa River valley lies Jasna, pictured above. The Jasna pass following the Tisa River valley is one of the passes in the otherwise steep and densely forested slopes of the Carpathians. The west wing of the First Ukrainian Army is now driving toward this part of Czechoslovakia.

### Red Army Vanguard 37 Mi. from Odessa

LONDON, March 31 (UP).—Soviet troops, pouring unchecked down the lower Ukrainian steppes, today drove to within 37 miles of the great Black Sea port of Odessa.

Far to the northwest across the flaming Ukrainian battlefield, the Soviet First Ukrainian army was knocking on the gates of Czechoslovakia and northern Rumania, and Moscow dispatches said that the battle of the Balkan frontiers already had started in that area.

The first Ukrainian Army on the western side of the front captured the important road center of Dunajev, 19 miles northeast of Kamenets-Podolsk representing a five-mile gain southward into a narrowing German pocket extending northward from the upper Dniester River.

Today's greatest advances were registered by Stalingrad veterans of Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Ukrainian Army which cut deeply into the Nazi defense area guarding Odessa. In a sixteen-mile gain his men captured Ochakov, 38 miles east of Odessa across the Black Sea while to the northwest another Malinovsky spearhead hurled the Nazis from Tiligulo-Berezanka, 37 miles northeast of Odessa.

The broadcast daily Moscow war bulletin indicated the Germans were on the road after damaging a bridge.

### 'America First' Badges Made in Japan



Some flashy badges, saying "America First" on the front and "Made in Japan" on the back, are being sold in Manhattan.

One of these badges bought in a candy store at 667 Ninth Ave., Manhattan, was brought to the Daily Worker office yesterday. The badges are meant obviously for kids' games, in the order of mock police insignia and G-Man buttons.

The proprietor of the store called them "playthings" and said that although they were made in Japan, he hadn't bought any Japanese goods since the war started.

The ironic thing is that Japan has manufactured little badges that bear the name of a group purporting to be its worst enemy. The badge's two sides simply don't jibe.

The badges are two and a half inches high and two inches wide. They're made of cast babbitt metal, gilded to shine like gold. The words "America First" are cut into the front and painted in bold black. "Made in Japan" is engraved neatly on the back. At left is reproduced the box in which the badge comes.

### Japanese Will Also Close Up 2 Consulates

MOSCOW, March 31 (UP).—The Soviet Union and Japan have concluded an agreement by which the Soviet Union regains the exceedingly important coal and oil concessions on Sakhalin Island which it had accorded to Japan under a treaty which would not normally have expired until 1970, it was announced today.

As a distinctly minor return, the Soviet Union agreed to renew the Japanese fishing concessions off the Siberian coast for five years, instead of insisting that the agreement run from year to year only.

Weeks of secret negotiations led to a major Soviet diplomatic victory in getting back, 26 years in advance, the concessions to which for years Japan had attached great importance from considerations of prestige as well as economic gain.

In a third phase of the agreement, Japan agreed to close her consulates at Alexandrovsk and Okha, on the Soviet end of Sakhalin, and the Soviets agreed to close her consulates at Hadote and Zuzuga, on the Japanese end.

#### SOVIET DECISION

[According to an Inter-Continental News dispatch, all the questions connected with the activities of the Soviet fisheries, organizations and Soviet citizens, are subject exclusively to the decision of the Soviet authorities.]

[For the duration of the war, Japanese subjects and other foreigners are forbidden to fish in certain maritime districts of the Far East. Moreover, in accordance with the desire of the Soviet government, the Japanese government has undertaken to guarantee that all the fishing sections leased to the Japanese subjects off the eastern coast of Kamchatka and the Olyutorsk district are not to be exploited by them until the end of the war in the Pacific.]

On March 30, the Japanese government informed the Soviet government that the Japanese general consulate in Alexandrovsk and the Japanese vice-consulate in Okha in Northern Sakhalin will be closed.

[On the same date, the Soviet government informed the Japanese government of its decision to close the Soviet consulates in Hokodate and Tsuruga, Japan.]

#### STRATEGIC SPOT

Sakhalin Island, which the Japanese call Karafuto, lies in a most important strategic position off Siberia, a northward extension of the main Japanese archipelago. Japan owns the part south of the 50th parallel of north latitude.

The government newspaper Izvestia, commenting on the Sakhalin agreement, said frankly that it was not difficult to imagine that Germany's attack on the Soviet Union in 1941 played a considerable role in negotiations as did "consideration of special circumstances that have developed for our Allies in the military situation in the Pacific."

Under the agreement, the 45-year treaty negotiated in 1925 for the

(Continued on Page 2)

### Party Builders Meet Tomorrow

The New York State Party Builders Congress, midway mark in the Communist Party recruiting drive, will take place tomorrow, April 2, at the Hotel Diplomat, 168 West 43rd St., Manhattan.

The Congress will begin promptly at 1 P. M. and adjourn at 4:30 P. M.

Delegates will be all Communist Party members who have recruited one or more new members. The New York State Committee announced yesterday that other Communist Party members, their friends and interested trade unionists are also welcome.

### GI Vote Bill Now Law; FDR Asks States to Act

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—President Roosevelt today branded the Soldier Vote bill passed by Congress as "wholly inadequate" to assure to the nation's servicemen and women the right to vote.

Although the President permitted the measure to become law without his signature, he simultaneously renewed his battle to eliminate federal and state red tape in the way of soldier voting in this year's crucial elections.

In a message to Congress, the President said that the bill was so "confusing" that he could not determine whether or not it met his test of permitting more servicemen to vote than the 1942 law and that he had finally decided to resolve his doubt in favor of the new measure.

But the President also outlined in his message a whole series of specific steps requiring immediate action by state governments and by Congress to facilitate soldier voting.

#### MAKES SUGGESTIONS

"No state or federal red tape should take away from our young folk in the service the right to vote," the President emphasized.

The President called on Congress to amend the new soldier vote law along the following lines:

First, to make it possible for servicemen who have not received their state ballots "by an appropriate date" to use a federal ballot even though they have not applied for the state ballots.

Second, to make use of the federal ballot possible even if it has not been authorized by the states.

"If the states do not accept the federal ballot, that will be their responsibility," the President said. "Under this bill, that responsibility is shared by Congress."

Senator Theodore Green of Rhode Island announced that he and Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois had agreed to introduce an amendment to the new soldier vote law in line with the President's suggestion.

The two senate sponsors of the federal ballot bill which had such a hectic fate in Congress were thus prepared to go to bat again on the soldier vote issue.

Rep. Eugene Worley of Texas, who had originally introduced in the House the Lucas-Green bill but later agreed to the inadequate measure finally, praised the President's message as "truthful and accurate."

Worley said that he was in favor of amending the law along the lines proposed by the President, but added that the outcome of any amendment would be "up to the Republicans."

#### DELIVERY OF BALLOTS

The President appealed to the states to make these provisions in their state laws:

First, to allow sufficient time between the time their absentee ballots are made available for distribution and the time they must be returned.

Second, to permit the post card applications for state ballots which will be distributed by the federal government to be used as a sufficient application for a state ballot and just as a request for an application for a state ballot.

Third, to permit the use of federal ballots by all servicemen who have not received state ballots even if they haven't applied for the state ballot.

The President said that the new soldier vote bill "might fairly be called a standing invitation to the several states to make it practicable for the citizens to vote."

"In this sense the Congress is placing a certain responsibility on each state for action. But it will, of course, be understood by those in the armed services, who want to vote, but cannot, that the Congress itself shares the responsibility through the complexities of this bill."

It was believed among observers here that the President had found in his message a remarkably successful formula for avoiding a fruitless controversy over the relative merits of the 1942 law and the new soldier vote bill—and at the same time for putting the maximum heat on Congress and the states to improve the situation.

### CIO Chief Nails Dies' Smears As Disruptive

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 31.—CIO President Philip Murray today called on the House to discharge its "obligation to the nation to discontinue the disruptive activities" of the Dies Committee.

Lashing out at Rep. Martin Dies' report designed to smear the CIO Political Action Committee, Murray said:

"It is no surprise to us to find that Mr. Dies does not like a program of action calculated to see to it that as many American citizens as possible participate in the election this year and that all of the issues are clarified fully."

"As a matter of fact we have no doubt that if these two objectives are ever fully achieved, neither Mr. Dies nor persons like him could succeed in foisting themselves upon our national legislature."

Ridiculing the Dies charge that the CIO seeks to undermine the faith of the American people in Congress as an institution, Murray declared that the real danger to Congress "stems only from the irresponsible activities of the group symbolized by Mr. Dies himself."

Murray recalled that "ever since its inception the most ardent supporters of the continuation of the Dies Committee have included Fritz Kuhn, William Dudley Pelley and others who have since been exposed, indicted or convicted for activities detrimental to our national security."

"In election years in the past Mr. Dies has not hesitated to utilize the machinery of this committee and its funds to carry out his personal political projects," Murray said.

"This year apparently he decided not even to go through the pretense of investigation and hearing. He has simply gone to his files for the wealth of calumny, slander and falsehood collected there and has reprinted it in a new play for current headlines—still at government expense."

### Minneapolis Hall Denied G. K. Smith

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 31 (UP).—Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First Party, was denied use of the Minneapolis Auditorium by the City Council. Smith had sought the auditorium to stage a rally in May and had appeared personally to argue his cause.

### Cacchione Ball —This Is the Night

The Peter V. Cacchione Association announced yesterday that all arrangements have been made for an overflow crowd for their Third Annual Ball and Entertainment given in honor of Councilman Peter V. Cacchione tonight (Saturday) at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

The dancing to the Robbitt Twins Band, famous to Brooklynites for their appearances at the Balls run by the Association in previous years, will begin promptly at 9 P. M.

You should let your Senators and Congressmen in Washington know that you support prompt action on amendments urged by the President to the Soldier Vote law to make it possible for servicemen to use a federal ballot whether or not they have applied for state ballots or whether or not the use of federal ballot is

sanctioned by state law.

ANTI-POLL TAX BILL: This measure is finally scheduled to reach the Senate floor on April 17. Let Senators James Mead of New York and Pat McCarran of Nevada know that you back them for supporting the bill. Also tell your own senators that you expect them to vote for the bill and to oppose all efforts to filibuster it to death.

PRICE CONTROL: The battle on Price Control will soon reach the Senate floor. Write or wire your senators that you oppose any amendments to emasculate the bill to renew price control.

EASTERN RECESS: Most senators and congressmen will be at home until April 12. This is a good time for union delegations to visit their national legislators and let them know where labor stands on major legislative issues such as the above.



## Military Wedding In the Pacific

By a Veteran Commander

**DID YOU** ever see a military wedding when the bride and groom march under a "canopy" of raised and crossed sabres? Well, in case you did—this is how our latest air-sea operation in the Pacific must have looked. While from two sides (from the Solomons and the Marshalls) our air power struck at Truk and at other neighboring bases (as far as Woleai and Hollandia in New Guinea), a powerful squadron of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, etc., sailed under that canopy and pushed to Palau which is only 550 miles east of the Philippines (and 1,000 miles west of Truk). There the Japanese base is being given right now a thorough aerial-naval going over. It must be noted that we had never pushed that far west yet since the fall of the Philippines and this should be considered an important step in the steady process of pushing Japan back on the inner line of defense bases running through Formosa, the Philippines and Celebes.

### On the War Fronts

**ASIDE** from the capture of such important cities as Cernowita and the smaller cities of Tiumach and Tymentitsa which are bastions of the railroad center of Stanislov, and Nadvorna and Delatyn which are the keys to two Carpathian passes into Czechoslovakia (along the Prut and the Cheremosh), Marshal Zhukov's advance has a still greater meaning. From now on all railroad communications between the Pripiet Marshes and the Carpathians are in Soviet hands and a train can run, say, from Gomel via Kalinkovichi, Korosten, Kazatin, Vinnitsa, Mogilev-Podolski to Lipkany, or via Proskurov, Kopyehintse and Snyatin to within 15 miles of the Tatar Pass south of Delatyn. This truly opens new operational vistas.

Another great achievement is the clearing of the Pervomak-Belty rail line which will permit Marshal Konev to regroup and replenish his supplies for a final dash to the south, across the last lines running from Odessa into Rumania.

General Malinovsky is moving fast westward of Nikolayev and is obviously heading for Ochakov, the capture of which will open the Bug-Dniester Lagoon to Soviet ships and make it possible for them to use the port of Nikolayev as well as Kherson.

The double pocket around Dunevay and Khotin has been further squeezed and many thousands of Germans are already dead in it. Its liquidation is now a matter of very few days, if not hours. Kitagorod, a German stronghold in the "waist" between the two pockets, has been captured.

BRITISH bombers have raided Nuremberg, encountering a swarm of German night fighters. The British lost 97 bombers, or about one every 11 miles of the way. A record loss for any operation, as far as is known.

There were no major developments on the other fronts.

## Soviets Force Tokio to Give Up Sakhalin Oil

(Continued from Page 1)

Sakhalin concessions is completely cancelled. The Soviet Union obtains Japanese properties in her half of the island. Japan obtains compensation for the properties.

S. A. Losovsky, assistant Soviet Foreign Commissar, and Naotake Sato, Japanese ambassador, signed the agreement after extensive negotiations which were completed yesterday.

**RAISED IN 1941**  
The Soviet government revealed that the question of regaining the concessions was raised originally by the Soviet Union in the spring of 1941, just before Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Japan and the Soviet government were negotiating their neutrality treaty at the time.

When the neutrality pact was signed in April, 1941, Japan promised to consider the concessions question. Yosuke Matsukata, then Japanese Foreign Minister, gave a written promise, dated May 31, 1941, to reach an agreement within six months.

But, Moscow's announcement said today, "the Japanese did not fulfill this undertaking and only as the result of negotiations concluded March 30" was the agreement reached.

**GUESSED WRONG**  
Ivestia made plain the Soviet opinion that Germany's attack on Russia in June, 1941, played a part in Japan's failure to fulfill her promise.

**After all, it seemed then to many Japanese politicians that the boastful statements of Hitler about blitzkrieg against the Soviet Union had grounds," Ivestia said. "There were quite a few who bet on Hitler's**

card. However, the successes of the Red Army against the Hitlerites and the developing military operations of our Allies played their role. "The sobering down had to come, but quite some time was required and it was not until the fall of 1943 that the Japanese government recognized the necessity for liquidation of the Japanese concessions in North Sakhalin. . . .

"The agreements testify to the strengthening of the Soviet Union's international position and the correctness of its foreign policy, and also consideration of special circumstances that have developed for our Allies in the military situation in the Pacific."

**Soviets Now 37 Mi. From Odessa**  
(Continued from Page 1)

in full flight toward Odessa, saying that Malinovsky's army was "pursuing the retreating enemy."

Moscow said that in the surge toward Odessa the Soviets captured more than 180 towns and reported another 140 localities taken on other sectors to the west.

In southern Bessarabia, the Red Army cut one of the German railroad escape routes from Odessa. Driving toward the city of Kishinev the Red Army took 40 towns, including Shipotkin, 32 miles northwest of Kishinev. That force also cut the Kishinev-Jassy railroad, forcing the Germans to drop back to southern Rumania for their next lines into the Odessa area.

**PLEADS HITLER'S CAUSE**  
The very idea, anyway, that at this stage of the war anyone in an Allied country could dare plead for Hitlerite "good faith" is evidence in itself that the fifth column in the USA is still large and powerful. There it, of course, no such thing as Nazi decency or honor.

Hearst continued the campaign on Wednesday, March 29, with another front page editorial, more urgent than the first one. He accompanies this with the drumming up of interviews with anyone he can root out and browbeat into saying something on the subject.

This business of running statements by people on the matter still goes on. When such statements are not entirely to Hearst's liking, he seeks to twist them around to look as though there was a great rush to his help-Hitler bandwagon.

Hearst's latest hysterical try at trickery against a quick winning of the war is proof again of the frenzy into which the defeatists are driven by the near approach of the anti-Hitler offensive in west Europe.

## Ivestia Asks Allied Italy Policy to Spur Offensive

Call's for Anti-Fascist Unity To Broaden Government

In a lengthy editorial which reviewed the entire Italian situation for the Soviet public, Ivestia, the official government newspaper, makes it very clear that:

1. The political, economic and military situation in Italy has run into a dead-end because of the British government's refusal to permit either Marshal Badoglio or the Committee of Liberation to form a genuine anti-fascist government before the liberation of Rome.

2. The Soviet Union has not been consulted in this position, which appears to be more the view of London rather than Washington or Moscow.

3. The Soviet recognition of Marshal Badoglio was not a formal diplomatic recognition, but was intended to strengthen the Soviet position in relation to Italian affairs for the purpose of helping to solve the present crisis in the spirit of the Moscow Declaration.

4. Contrary to the suppositions of some British and American newspapers, the Soviet Union is not "supporting Badoglio," but is interested in the democratization of its government, and the unification of the Committee of Liberation with all other anti-fascists, before the liberation of Rome.

5. Such a democratization of the Italian government must take into consideration the desire of the Six-Party democratic coalition for the abdication of the King.

**OUR IS DRAWING NIGH**  
Ivestia's editorial, the full text of which is wirelessly via Intercontinental News, begins by pointing out that "The hour is drawing nigh for the coordinated operations of the Allied powers against Hitlerite Germany as proclaimed at the Tehran conference, which are to be launched not only from the East but also from the West and South. In this situation the Italian question has acquired great political significance for the Allies."

Ivestia then reviews the picture in southern Italy, and says it plays an exceedingly important role in liberating the rest of Italy and serving as a base for projected Allied operations into southern Europe.

Ivestia summarizes the existence of two factors in the political life of southern Italy, "the government of Badoglio which is supported by certain sections of the Italian population and which more than once has announced its readiness to take part together with the Allies in the common fight."

On the other hand, there are the revived democratic parties, who prior to their Congress at Bari in January, 1944 were "poorly connected and restricted," but which now have a permanent executive committee whose avowed objective is to unite the anti-fascist and democratic forces.

**"NEGATIVE EFFECT"**  
"Thus both the Badoglio government and the Permanent Executive Junta express their readiness to conduct joint struggle with the Allies for the expulsion of the Germans and their hirelings from Italy."

Ivestia then notes that up to now these two forces are not only not united "but on the contrary are being futilely exhausted in the struggle against each other. . . . Matters in Italy have clearly run into a 'cul de sac' which is in no small measure due to the discord between the aforementioned two camps of the anti-fascist and democratic forces in Italy."

Ivestia notes that such a situation has a "negative effect on the general cause of the Allies," and is leading "Italy to an exhaustion of forces and threatens to ruin her."

Ivestia then asks whether the Allies can possibly be interested in letting events take their course, and answers "Certainly not. The Soviet Union and the Allies in general cannot be interested in seeing Italy on the brink of ruin. Evidently such is the viewpoint not only of the Soviet Union but also of Great Britain and the United States."

How then can the situation be remedied? The Soviet paper asks. Evidently by the "joint efforts of the Allied powers to guide the political development in Italy along channels corresponding" to their chief aim—defeating Germany.

**LACK OF CONSULTATION**  
Then the Soviet paper established that "hitherto questions connected with the present political situation in Italy have not been the object of joint discussions and joint decisions of the Allied powers."

"It is true, both Britain and the United States have taken definite political action in relation to Italy, official representatives of Great Britain and the United States have made definite official statements. However these actions and these statements were not the result of joint decisions of the three Allied powers."

Ivestia refers to the British position, as expressed by Churchill on Feb. 22nd of postponing the whole problem until after the capture of Rome, and says that this view was not dealt with "either at the Moscow conference, or in the Advisory Council on Italy affairs, or in the form of current diplomatic exchanges of opinion."

In other words, the lack of consultation came from the Allied, and not the Soviet side. Then Ivestia

continues that the view of British and American statesmen to the effect that this is no time to broach the problem of the monarchy, or the abdication of the Italian King was also not discussed either at Moscow, or in the Advisory Council, or by ordinary diplomatic channels.

Then Ivestia observes that whereas such "cardinal questions of the internal life of Italy will be solved later when the Italian people will be able freely to elect their form of administration," the immediate issue of mobilizing against the Germans is "fully ripe for solution" and cannot be postponed.

"It is quite comprehensible that the democratic parties in Italy, who have repeatedly come out for the immediate abdication of King Victor Emmanuel and the replacement of the Badoglio government by another, will of course not be satisfied with the policy of Britain and the United States, as outlined above."

**PROTRACTION OF WAR**  
But Ivestia says that even this circumstance would not be of decisive importance, were it not for the fact that the stalemate in Italy leads to a protraction of the war.

It therefore calls for "immediate decision in the common interests of the Allied powers and the democratic forces in Italy proper."

Although the "Badoglio government in its present form is unable to unite around it the anti-fascist and democratic elements," says Ivestia, many of its outstanding representatives have "on more than one occasion stated their readiness to include new elements capable of uniting the progressive forces in Italy."

The "imperative task" therefore is to "improve the composition of the Badoglio government and broaden its base in the direction of democratization," but, Ivestia adds, that "in effecting this, the grounds for the present negative attitude of the six democratic parties toward the Badoglio government must be removed."

In other words, the King ought to abdicate, without prejudicing the right of the Italians at some future time, when the liberation of Italy is complete, to decide on the fundamental question of a republic or a monarchy. With the King out of the way, the Badoglio government could be reorganized.

Only this week, he appealed to the government Democratic party to revise the national constitution in order to legalize all non-government parties, including the Communist Party.

One of the most surprising features of the dissolution of the trade unions is that it followed an officially approved invitation to Vicente Lombardo Toledano, president of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), to preside at a labor congress in Caracas aimed at forming a national labor confederation.

The congress, which opened on March 20 with 150 delegates attending, was also dissolved by the Federal District governor after forty Accion Democratica delegates walked out of the meeting because of rejection of their demand that they be awarded the general secretary's post in the proposed national confederation.

The decree made clear that the unions can be legalized again if they promise to abandon politics and limit their program strictly to economic problems. Such a step, it is pointed out, is hardly likely, as in most Latin American nations labor has found that the

Thus, the USSR has been at a "disadvantage," says Ivestia which is now eliminated "to a certain extent."

"Naturally this does not yet mean the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states, but merely an establishment of factual relations."

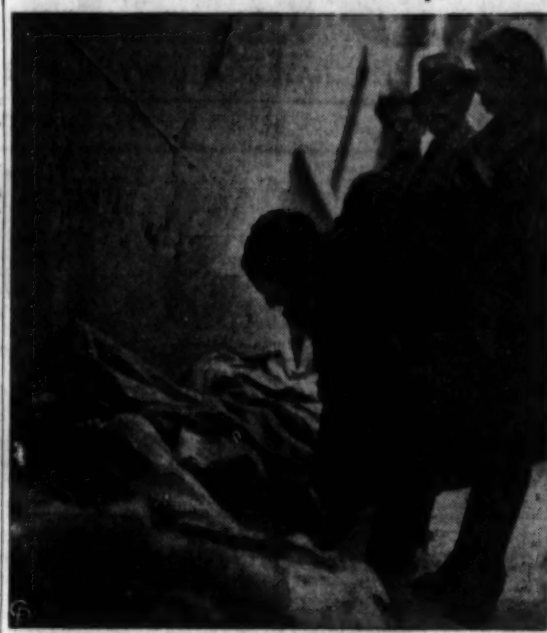
Ivestia then takes a crack at those British and American newspapers which attempt to portray the Soviet action toward Badoglio as "nothing other than the Soviet Union's support of non-democratic elements in Italy."

Such attempts only expose their authors, Ivestia replies, for everybody knows that "it is certainly not the Soviet Union which is hindering the democratization of the Badoglio government. Even more . . . the Soviet Union is prepared in every way to help this task get solved in the nearest future, and it must not be postponed, for instance until the capture of Rome."

Ivestia concludes by returning to another statement by Anthony Eden on March 22nd in which he was asked whether the Soviet government agreed with Churchill's position that the entire problem of Italy be postponed indefinitely. Eden had replied that the USSR agreed.

Ivestia declares that "Eden should have known that both the British and American governments had already then received from the Soviet government representation on the necessity of the immediate improvement of the composition of the Italian government of Marshal Badoglio with the object of uniting the forces in Italy prepared to fight against Hitler and Mussolini."

## Nazi Victims in Naples



Searching for the body of her missing husband, an Italian woman peers at faces in a long row of dead gathered on a Naples sidewalk after a recent bombing by the Nazis. The attack was the heaviest on the port sustained since the Allies moved in.

## Venezuela Dissolves 109 Labor Unions

**MEXICO CITY, March 31.**—In a sudden move which provoked great surprise here, the Venezuelan government issued an official decree on March 25 dissolving 109 trade unions and outlawing all organizations having Communist members.

The official basis for the government's action was Article 32, Clause 6 of the Constitution which bans political activity by unions.

The action, which dissolved all oil workers unions came as a great shock, especially since the government of President Las Casas Medina Angarita has in recent years extended democracy.

President Medina is known to be facing strong opposition within his own party, and the action against the unions is believed to have been taken as the result of strong pressure by Rightists and without his full personal approval.

Only this week, he appealed to the government Democratic party to revise the national constitution in order to legalize all non-government parties, including the Communist Party.

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## London Cooperatives To Ask India Relief

**LONDON, March 31 (ALN).**—Resolutions calling for the establishment of a national government in India, the release of all political and labor prisoners, and adequate food and medical supplies to relieve India's famine will be introduced by ten cooperative societies at the annual conference of the Cooperative party in London next month.

The party—the political arm of Britain's powerful cooperative movement—has 616 affiliated bodies representing a membership of over 7,000,000, according to a report issued this week. The party will participate in the next general election with a minimum of 21 parliamentary delegates.

[At its convention a year ago, the Cooperative party passed a similar resolution in regard to India, demanding "the release of all anti-fascist political prisoners, the restoration of democratic liberties and the establishment of a central government to the Indian people."]

The agenda of the forthcoming conference includes the question of continued support for the electoral truce (whereby the major political parties agree to fill any vacated seat in Parliament with a member of the party which previously held it); post-war reconstruction; servicemen's allowances; agricultural workers' wages; and nationalization of the coal mines.

The Sheffield Cooperative party will urge that "immediate steps be taken to form a united working class movement comprising the Labor party, Trades Union Congress, Cooperative party and Communist party, ready and strong to meet political developments."

The London party will recommend that the conference protest the present day allowance to the armed force, which it deems "totally inadequate."

**We Lose 11 Craft**  
**WASHINGTON, March 31 (UP).**—The loss of 11 minor U. S. naval craft in the Mediterranean theater was announced by the Navy today.

Speakers will include the Rev. Stephen Fritchman, director of the Unitarian Youth of America, who will discuss "Boston's Battle Against Anti-Semitism"; Lee Pressman, general counsel for the CIO, who will talk about "Organized Labor's Fight Against Discrimination"; Adbert Kahn, author, who will read "The Fifth Column at Work," and Mr. Robeson who will discuss "One Nation—Indivisible." Earl Robeson will play and sing for the first time his latest composition, "Free and Equal Blues."

Let's All Back The Attack

## Queens Goes Into High Gear for the Drive!

**County Committee Pledges 200 Recruits for the Builders Congress Sunday, April 2nd**

Reviewing the splendid work and plans of the clubs, the County Staff set a goal of 200 recruits by Sunday. The leading club in Queens is the Far Rockaway Club which plans to go over the top by Sunday, in order to win one of the fifty dollar prizes.

Manny Blum, Executive Secretary, sent the following instructions to club executives: "From now on let's streamline our recruiting. This week-end carry through your careful plans for house parties, personal contacts and the general mobilization for Saturday and Sunday. Let us widen our margin of victory in the competition with the Bronx. Two hundred by Sunday."

### STANDING BY CLUBS

Club	By Sunday	Club	By Sunday
Astoria	20	Hammels	8*
Sunnyside	23	Jackson Heights	20
Thompson Hill	10	North Jamaica	31
Corona	9	Middle Village	4
Corona Heights	5	Rego Park	17
Far Rockaway	11**	Richmond Hill	10*
Flushing	5	Ridgewood	4
Forest Hills	10*	South Jamaica	4
Garden Bay	5	Queensboro	4
** 100%		200	
* 65%			

BEAT THE BRONX!

200 NEW MEMBERS ON SUNDAY



# Vote Belies Dubinsky 4th Party Claims

By Max Gordon

David Dubinsky's post-primary statements concerning the organization of a fourth party and the future of the American Labor Party reveal, among other things, a lamentable lack of confidence in political arithmetic.

Dubinsky intimates that if he and his following should get out of the ALP, the vote of that party would be reduced to the less-than-50,000 cast by the Communist candidate for Governor in 1942. He is willing to concede a few additional thousand votes from Sidney Hillman's clothing workers.

His fourth party, on the other hand, would poll 300,000 votes in the opinion of the Social-Democratic leader.

Well, there are ways of getting at the facts. One need only analyze the figures in the councilmanic race of last fall, for instance, to get an approximate picture of the relative voting strength of the unity forces within the ALP and the Dubinsky group.

Let's note, however, in comparing the figures, that we do not by any means believe that all who supported Dubinsky's candidates will follow him out of the ALP. Nor do the results represent the strength of the unity forces today. We believe they have grown considerably stronger as a result of the work of the Committee for a United Labor Party in the primaries.

In examining the councilmanic vote, we include the vote received by the Communist candidate as part of the total support given to the ALP unity forces for the obvious reason that the bulk of those who support Communist candidates cast their ballots on the ALP line in the past, and will continue to do so in the future.

With these qualifications in mind, let's look at the 1943 record:

First choice votes for candidates backed by the unity forces (in the three major boroughs):

Michael Quill (Bronx)	47,800
Gertrude W. Klein (Bronx)	33,752
Eugene Connolly (Man.)	29,850
Abraham Bernknopf (B'klyn)	18,372
Richard Massa (B'klyn)	9,864
Peter V. Cacchione (B'dyn)	52,881
Benjamin Davis (Man.)	34,162
Isidore Begun (Bronx)	13,482

Total ..... 239,963

First choice votes received by candidates who were backed by the Dubinsky group:

Pearl Wilen (Man.)	8,066
Louis Goldberg (B'klyn)	26,211
Frank Monaco (B'klyn)	4,738
Salvatore Ninio (Bronx)	30,005

Total ..... 69,016

The proportion, you will note, is rather better than three to one.

## PROPORTION STILL STANDS

Now it may be argued that Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein, while backed by Sidney Hillman and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, also received the support of the Dubinsky group. That is true. (On the other hand, Louis P. Goldberg and Salvatore Ninio, while the candidates of the Dubinsky group, also received the endorsement of Sidney Hillman and the votes of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. So it's six of one and half a dozen of the other—and the proportion still stands.)

So much for New York City. As for upstate, the matter can be put quite bluntly. The Dubinsky group never had anything upstate and hasn't anything now. For instance, with the single exception of Schenectady where only a small handful of enrolled voters voted in

Tuesday's primaries. Dubinsky did not carry a single district in a single urban area. The rural counties he did carry usually cast a total ALP vote of a few dozen, and even these will remain ALP whatever he does. The Old Guard always was, and is now, incapable of getting any kind of vote upstate.

The newly-elected ALP state committee, in contrast, is composed of the leaders of hundreds of thousands of trade unionists capable of building a party which will make past ALP upstate figures look like mighty small potatoes indeed. For the first time, that party is in a position to build a real apparatus associated with the labor movement outside of New York City, and we don't doubt that it will.

## MAJOR FORCE IN STATE

No, we can't find Dubinsky's 300,000 anywhere in the figures. We do see where the newly-elected state committee, freed from the oppressive, demoralizing burden of a factional, sectarian state leadership and including far wider labor and liberal representation than even the unity forces in the past, can make the ALP a major political force in the state.

Dubinsky, incidentally, trips himself up in his claim that a majority of the 175,000 members of his International Ladies Garment Workers Union are enrolled in the ALP. The implication is that if they pull out, the party is destroyed.

Where, we wonder, were these ILGWU votes in the primaries? Either Dubinsky is blowing hard, which is the fact, or he doesn't have the support of a good part of his own ILGWU members in the ALP, which is also a fact. It is significant, for instance, that those locals in which the ALP is particularly strong, like locals 22, 117, 9, 10, and 60, are precisely the locals where the rank-and-file movements are strong.

# Ask Death for Soldier's Lynchers

Full punishment for the lynch Conference, for full investigation by the Army and Justice Department of this 'official lynching.'

This case is only one of many. But it illustrates dramatically two things: first, the logical and murderous conclusion of Jim Crowism; second, the unholy character of the alliance between Northern disunity Republicans and the disruptive forces of the Southern Poll Tax Democrats.

The murder of MacMurray and whitewashing of his murderers is typical of the 'states rights' on behalf of which the unholy coalition is in full revolt.

Pvt. MacMurray was shot to death by police while being transported "for safekeeping" from Gadsden, Ala., to Birmingham. He had been charged with "rape." Evidence has been uncovered by Louis E. Burnham, secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Coss Bryant, NNC Southern organizer, to indicate the soldier was not even in Gadsden when the alleged rape was committed. Other evidence, pointing to cold-blooded murder of MacMurray, has been presented to Stimson and Biddle by Mr. Burnham.

"Lynching is murder, and there is a law against murder. It must be invoked in the lynch-murder in Alabama of Pvt. Raymond MacMurray," Miss Dale, NNC secretary said.

"We support fully the demand raised by the Southern Negro Youth

against the win-the-war elements of the administration.

"We recognize the forces of evil in this coalition, and their full responsibility for the failure to fully integrate the Negro people in the armed forces."

"At the same time we call upon the administration to deal with this problem forthwith."

"One of the steps in this direction that must be taken entails an all-out cooperative effort by the Army and by the Department of Justice to punish the lynchers of Private MacMurray. We can assure the administration it will have the fullest support not only of the Negro people, but of all the win-the-war forces in such action."

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## Admit Joe Louis Was Jim Crowed

Army authorities of Camp Shelby, Alabama, admitted yesterday that Staff Sgt. Joe Louis and Sgt. Ray Robinson had been ordered out of the white section of the post's bus depot.

At the same time they denied that the Negro heavyweight champion of the world and his fellow boxer, who have been touring Army camps entertaining the soldiers, had been placed under arrest and thrown into the camp stockade.

The story of Louis' arrest by M. P.'s in the camp was first brought to light by a story appearing in this week's issue of the New York Amsterdam News, leading Negro newspaper.

The Amsterdam News claimed Louis and Robinson were standing at the post depot when they were ordered to get out by M. P.'s. When they demanded to see the Post Commander they were arrested and were "held for several hours" at the stockade, the paper reported.

Sgt. Louis and Robinson were not available for comment yesterday but in the light of the admission of Jim Crow segregation by the post, the War Department should launch an immediate official investigation of the whole business.

## Thelma Dale Calls Herself 'Just Average' -- We Disagree

By Eugene Gordon

I asked Thelma Dale where she got that movie-romance name. Seems her father and her grandfather are Dales, as, earlier were her grandfather's father and—well, a long line of paternal forebears, right back beyond young John Henry Dale's leaving Michigan to preach to and to teach freed slaves in Mississippi.

The earliest Dales were "free colored" and each of the eldest sons, it seems, was a John Henry.

The fact alone is worth a lifted eyebrow when Miss Dale, waving young objections aside, continues calmly to insist that she's just an average American girl.

But that fact doesn't stand alone. She is beautiful—as a glance at her picture proves. She is gifted, as is proved by a glance at her administrative record in the National Negro Congress.

She took Ed Strong's place when he entered the Army.

"Now, how can you be just an average girl, with the name of the Negro's legendary hero persisting in your family?"

She laughs.

"That John Henry? ... Just the same, I am average. Come from an average family. Mine is the kind the statisticians and the sociologists have in mind when they print figures and draw graphs of average, middle-class Americans. Except it's Negro."

John Henry Dale, Jr., her father, and Lucille Patterson Dale, her mother, were taken to Washington, D. C., as children. Mother's and father's respective parents came from Mississippi and Texas—respectively. William Ross Patterson, her mother's father, published Texas' first Negro newspaper.

BORN IN WASHINGTON

Frederick Douglas Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is Thelma's uncle.

"No," she demurs, "there was nothing unusual or startling in my childhood or youth or early womanhood"—she's now 29—nothing at all. Graduated from high school. Loved youthful good times. Liked concerts. Graduated from Howard University's College of Liberal Arts."

Her parents still live in the Anacostia house—suburban Washington—in which she was born.

She joined Howard's "Liberal Club." Loved it. Worked summers on Washington playgrounds and in settlement houses. Existence was pleasant and happy.

"I lived just an average life. When I graduated, in 1936, having no job, I got a scholarship and did graduate work for a year."

WORK CENTERS ON NNC

Five years in public employment service, in Washington, advancing from clerk to junior economic analyst in the War Manpower Commission.

Ed Strong, a student at Howard, interested her in the youth movement. She, in company with other Washington youths, were present at the birth of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, at Richmond, in 1937. She was elected vice chairman at large. Thus she began to find satisfaction for a long-suppressed and rather vague craving for action of another sort.

Today, Ed Strong's successor as executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, she declares her whole life centers around activities associated with her work.

Perlow Greets Soviet Jews

"We are wholeheartedly with you in the war and for unity," said the Jewish Peoples Committee in their cable greetings to the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, now preparing for their Third Annual Plenary Session in Moscow on April 2.

Signed by Max Perlow, acting-president of the Committee, the message read:

"Greetings to the Third Annual Plenary Session, American Jews are proud of your contribution in the war against Nazism, and of your endeavor to achieve unity between the Jews of our two countries."

## Statement on Darcy Issued By Pa. Communists

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The District Executive Committee of the Communist Party in the Eastern Pennsylvania District today made public the following statement with regard to Samuel Darcy:

At a meeting of 200 Party leaders from all sections of the Eastern Pennsylvania District held in Philadelphia February 27, Samuel Darcy was released from his position as District Secretary by a vote of all present, with one dissenting vote and one abstention.

This decision was based upon the following facts established regarding the attitude and activities of Darcy:

1. Darcy, after attending the January meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party, spoke in approval of the report of our General Secretary, Earl Browder, and expressed no disagreement either at the National Committee meeting or to the District leadership after the National Committee meeting.

2. However, Darcy, in violation of Party policy and procedure, did not wait for the opening of the pre-convention discussion on March 20 to express his differences to the membership and Party Committees. Instead, he proceeded to engage in factional activity and to mobilize in a concealed and underhand fashion against the policy that he himself had professed to support.

3. At the same time, while concealing his real views, Darcy proposed to the District leadership that he undertake activities that were in opposition to the Party's policies. These proposed activities would have created, under the cover of left phrases, the same doubts regarding the Teheran conference which are being spread by the defectors.

4. Subsequently, following a discussion in an enlarged meeting of the District Executive Committee which unanimously rejected Darcy's position and at which Darcy's double-dealing was revealed, Darcy demanded that he be released from leadership in the District; but meanwhile he had already deserted his post by failure to attend meetings of the District leadership and by proceeding on his own, without the approval of the District Executive, to turn over to other tasks and duties entrusted to him.

In order to protect the interests of the Party and our national war effort, the enlarged Party Conference of the Eastern Pennsylvania District on February 27, in line with the Party Constitution, decided to release Darcy from all responsibility and to refer his whole status to the coming District Convention of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania.

For the Philadelphia District Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Pennsylvania:

Frank Costello,

Daniel Delano,

Mac Wiener,

Tom Nabried,

J. Granville Eddy.

Hurley to Run

BOSTON, March 31 (UP).—State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

In Memoriam

ARTHUR HERSH

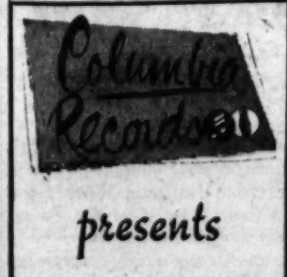
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## Servicemen Discuss Legion Merits in Paper

An interesting discussion is carried on in the columns of the "Midpacifican," Army organ in Hawaii, on whether veterans of this war should join the American Legion, leading ex-servicemen's organization in the country.

Of five soldiers interviewed three feel that veterans should join the American Legion and see that its "leadership becomes truly representative" of rank and file opinion. They hold that unity in the Legion with every member active in behalf of progressive policies is the only answer to an effective veterans' organization.

Objections to joining the Legion was made by two who believe the Legion has become the mouthpiece of a small anti-labor, red-baiting clique.

The discussion was started by a letter from a mother of a soldier who is the wife of a Legion member. Dissatisfied with the past role of the Legion, she does not want to deny her son the right to organize a new organization.

Cpl. Robert B. Carson said: "Although I am not in complete agreement with the American Legion's

past performances and anti-labor viewpoint. I do believe that every man serving in this war should join the Legion. The new veterans should insist that the Legion leadership become truly representative and reflect, without bias, the true spirit and firm convictions of the rank and file of its members."

"Perhaps the Legion needs a good house cleaning," declares Cpl. Maurice E. Stamps. "During the past 20 years it has not been free from the influence of unscrupulous individuals. This influence was reflected in an unsympathetic attitude toward labor and statements expressed by commanders which were in direct conflict with the viewpoint of the majority of the Legionnaires."

But, he concludes, new veterans "must strive for a truly democratic organization with a program representative of all. Every man now in uniform should become an actual member."

Sgt. Ernest D. White maintains that there are enough veterans of organizations in the field already without starting any new ones.

Pvt. James R. Worf declares that servicemen of this war should form a new organization because the Legion "has not defended the rights of laboring people" and has suppressed opinions which did not jibe with those of the Chambers of Commerce.

Sgt. William L. Conley wants a new organization because the Legion has been in the habit of "throwing the red-meat" at everything progressive."



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PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—The District Executive Committee of the Communist Party in the Eastern Pennsylvania District today made public the following statement with regard to Samuel Darcy:

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# Union Lookout

In addition to all the good reasons for international labor unity, trade unions are always discovering special reasons of their own for strengthening solidarity. Bakers Local 164, AFL, for example, doing a bang-up job on Russian War Relief kits, was inspired especially by a reminder from Max Kleeppel, international representative, that the famous Soviet writer Maxim Gorky had been a baker. . . . On the West Coast, where the CIO Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is one of the strongest forces for progress, laborites, reporting the Russian military victories, often note that Marshal Ivan Konev is an ex-longshoreman. In the same spirit, American trade unionists are specially interested in Vasili Kuznetsov, new chief of Soviet labor unions. He studied at Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh, from 1931 to 1933 and knows our country. Probability is that there are members of the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians who knew him at Carnegie.

Kuznetsov succeeded Nikolai Shvernik as secretary of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions when Shvernik became vice-president of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. That post, by the way, is roughly comparable in Russian terms to the vice-presidency of the United States. French labor has at least one representative in the Consultative Assembly in Algiers. He is George Buisson, a former secretary of the French Federation of Labor. There hasn't yet, to our knowledge, been a single statement in the press from Buisson, whose arrival in England from Nazi-occupied France was first reported months ago.

Don't tell the New York Times, but the Dubinsky forces took a beating in five of five Chicago locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union in recent elections. And Chicago is the second largest needle trades center in the country. . . . The New York Shipbuilding Workers Union will celebrate April 28 with a birthday dance at the Hotel Capitol. CIO white-collar workers run the eastern. . . . CIO shipbuilders will jitterbug May 6 at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. That's the third anniversary ball of Local 39, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. . . . The Book and Magazine Union will fete Jane Benedict, president, tonight at Gateway Restaurant. She's leaving the union to have a baby. Aaron D. Schneider takes over as president.

The Newspaper Guild of New York is holding an interesting forum April 5 under the title "These Are Your Allies." Speakers will be Joseph W. Barnes, formerly of OWI; Sergei Kourakoff, military authority; Anthony Jenkinson, editor of Allied Labor News; and perhaps Edgar Snow, author of books and articles about China. . . . The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, has adopted a special program to guarantee elimination of all differentials between men and women members. The union now has 44 women on its national staff. . . . The Oil Workers International Union, CIO, has chartered a new local at Bayway Refinery, a Standard Oil of New Jersey plant. O. A. Knight, international president, will officiate at special ceremonies welcoming the new local April 6 at Hotel Winfield Scott, Elizabeth, N. J.

## Jury Sees Defaced U. S. Flag at Newark Trial

NEWARK, N. J., March 31. — A defaced American flag was a powerful if mute witness against 19 accused Nazis when exhibited today in the United States District Court. The flag had been defaced by the German Labor Front organization, with which the defendants are connected. Attorneys for the accused Nazis demanded the appearance of this flag yesterday when an FBI agent testified that one American flag had been found among a group of German banners when he raided the League's headquarters at 228 East 86th St. in the Yorkville section of New York City on January 5, 1942. They got their flag today and it ripped their case in the face. When the flag was unrolled before the jury it was found to be

polished with Nazi lettering. In the upper left corner next to the stars were large gold embroidered letters of the Nazi organization "D. H. B.", the initials of the German American Vocational League (now the German Labor Front) which the defendants were connected. That Nazi-lettered flag is a symbol of Hitler's intention to put his stamp on the land, which is catalogued under "District 6" in Nazi files. Miss Edith Lowenstein, an emigrant from Germany and a special assistant to the United States Attorney General, handled the government's case today, while Assistant U. S. Attorney Richard J. Hughes was taking his pre-induction examination.

# Tobin Launches All-Out Drive to Reelect FDR

## CIO Fur Union Girds Against Ass'n Scheme

Warning that employers in the fur industry are "looking for trouble," the Furriers Joint Council yesterday scheduled special meetings of all four of its union affiliates for next month.

Leaders of the employers' association, with whom the union has reached a deadlock on contract renewal, sent a "confidential bulletin" to their members recently, Irving Potash, joint council manager, disclosed.

## Indict De Lorenzo For False Data

Thomas De Lorenzo, president of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation Local of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of making false statements in an application to the United States Civil Service Commission for appointment as a labor panel member of the War Labor Board.

The indictment charged that De Lorenzo stated in the affidavit filed with the commission that he had never been arrested or indicted except on traffic violations, whereas he had a record of three arrests and one indictment for other causes in New York City and New Jersey.

It charged further that his allegation that he was employed by the Seversky Aircraft plant in Farmingdale, N. Y., between January 1935, and July, 1939, was completely false.

The investigation leading to the indictment was started after De Lorenzo testified before a House Naval Affairs sub-committee last November. The sub-committee recommended his indictment for perjury.

At that time, De Lorenzo was quoted as telling the committee he had used half a dozen different names during his life, had lied on various applications, including that which made the basis of the present indictment, his 1940 income tax return, his application for a job at Brewster and his draft board record.

He admitted to a House Naval Affairs sub-committee that he had once said "our policy is not to win the war at any cost. It is to win without sacrificing too many of labor's gains."

## Tonight THEATRE WORKSHOP presents CABARET NIGHT

Pearl Primus Fred Keating Jimmy Savo Burl Ives  
Dancing to  
Babe Salter's Orchestra  
106 W. 39th St. Adm. \$1.20  
AUSPICES:  
Citizens Comm.-Upper West Side

## Tonight at 8:15 P.M. The Theatre of All Nations presents Around the World in One Night

An Evening of Music, Drama and the Dance, Performed by Artists of All Nations  
ZERO MOSTEL  
BETTY GARRETT  
ELLEN REPP  
NOTA CAMBEROS  
TASHAMIRA  
SYLVIA ST. CLAIR  
KITTY MATTERN  
TOMIKO KANAZAWA  
TARO YASHIMA  
\*JOSEPHINE PREMICE  
ISAC FELDMAN

## THEATRE OF ALL NATIONS Chorus Sam Morgenstern conducting

Speakers:  
Robert Turner (Playwright)  
William Gailor (Radio Commentator)  
TIMES HALL  
44th St., West of Broadway  
Adm. 1.10, 1.65, 2.20 incl. tax

## MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW With Deposit for PASSOVER (EASTERN) WEEKEND AND WEEK

## CAMP BEACON HOTEL

Beacon, N. Y. Tel. 731  
(35 Miles from N. Y.)  
EASTER PROGRAM  
Featuring well-known artists and speakers  
Rates: \$35 weekly and \$6 daily  
Prepaid travel from Grand Central to Beacon.  
This Deal to Camp.  
NOTE: Special reduction to men and women of the Armed Forces and to the Merchant Marine.

## Council Maps New Legislative Districts

Overriding opposition of the Comptroller and Corporation Council, the City Council yesterday cut through a maze of red tape and adopted a local law to aid city employees hurdle legal barriers heretofore barring them from collecting neglected wage increments.

The law, sponsored by the Federation of Municipal Employees, AFL, will permit civil service workers to sue the city for withholding increments even though they cannot prove to the court they signed payroll slips "with protest."

Under the old law 80 per cent of the workers lost their pay cases against the city because they had failed to indicate a "protest" on the payroll.

Earlier, the Council met as a Board of Apportionment and mapped 25 new state senate and 67 assembly districts. A resolution outlining the proposed changes of boundary lines for the districts was sent to the City Record and ordered printed for further study.

The Council will meet April 18 to consider its final resolution on reapportionment.

## ADDITIONAL DISTRICTS

Under the Council plan the city will have at the time of the August primaries and the November elections two additional senate districts and five new assembly districts.

The new civil service wage bill, which must get approval of the Board of Estimate before it becomes law, was introduced by Councilman Anthony DiGiiovanna.

It was adopted by a vote of 15 to 2 after a short debate. Minority Leader Genevieve B. Earle and Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs cast the only two dissenting votes.

Isaacs stated that he thought the law should be simplified to make it easier for workers to recover back wages. He said that under the present law "gross injustices" had been done to many city workers. But he argued that the new law would leave the city in a "complete state of uncertainty" and may lay the treasury open to heavy demands in the future.

Isaacs suggested that the bill be amended so the aggrieved worker would have to sign only one check "with protest" to clear his case through court.

This procedure, he said, would eliminate a "financial jam."

Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, backed the civil service bill stating "any employee should get his back pay whether he signed his protest on the payroll or not."

Walter Hart, Brooklyn Democrat, argued that many workers were "gripped" under the old law.

"In private industry there is a minimum wage law and often employers are embarrassed by being obliged to pay large sums of back wages," he said.

This rule, he added, should also apply to the city.

The Council received and sent to the committee on rules two resolutions by Councilman Benjamin J. Hillman, Manhattan Communist, one calling on U. S. Senators from New York State to vote for anti-police tax legislation now before them, and the other requesting Congressmen to back legislation now in the House to set up a Fair Employment Practices Committee.

## WHAT'S ON

### Tonight Manhattan

CENTURY INC. presents "Saturday Night on Broadway" sketches, songs and satires. With Billie Holiday, Lou Kellman and Jack Martin. Fun Dan Butler and some Harlem Acts. Also Elmer, hilarious comedian. Solo Kaplan, concert pianist. Also 52 hand-some servicemen full of four freedoms. Dancing to Scott Edwards orch. 9 P.M. Show at 11 P.M. Informal fun 'til 3 A.M. Genius, Inc. 111 W. 48th St. Adm. 75c. Servicemen free.

JOE OUR FUN at the Cultural and Folk Dance Group Studio Party, 128 E. 16th St. Surprise attractions, cozy, congenial atmosphere. 8:30 P.M.

15TH STREET PLAYHOUSE of the AYD continues its modern dance cycle with "The Karen, creative dancer; in a group of three dances. Jimmy Dale, blind pianist in danceable dance tunes. Folk dancing as well as social dancing. Bravest gang in town. 33 E. 15th St. Adm. 50c.

CONCERT, N. Y. MANHATTAN Symphony Orchestra. Samuel Schwartz, concertina. David Shapiro, pianist. Matthew Kahan, mandolin solo. Samuel Firsiroti, Mary Zelnick, Sophie Friedman, mandolin trio. Classical program. 106 E. 14th St., N.Y.C. 9 P.M.

JOE OUR FUN at the Cultural and Folk Dance Group Studio Party, 128 E. 16th St. Surprise attractions, cozy, congenial atmosphere. 8:30 P.M.

## CABARET NITE AT THEATRE WORKSHOP

In person, Pearl Primus, Jimmy Davis, Fred Keating, Burl Ives, Dancing to Babe Salter's Orchestra. Adm. \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00. Citizens Committee Upper West Side.

## YUGOSLAV SEAMEN

Pay Tribute to  
GENERAL TITO  
Sunday, April 2nd  
At 4:30 P.M.  
LOUIS ADAMIC - WILLIAM GAILOR  
THOMAS BABIN, president of Yugoslav Seamen's Club  
DR. SAVA KOSANOVIC, ex-minister to Yugoslavia  
Entertainment by Renowned Stars  
MANHATTAN CENTER  
24th St. and Eighth Ave.

## Dewey 'Guessed' Wrong in Budget

ALBANY, March 31.—Governor Dewey's budget surplus for the fiscal year ending today is \$163,000,000 instead of the \$148,000,000 the Governor estimated last month when he tied up the surplus in a Post-War Reconstruction Fund.

At the beginning of the fiscal year, last April 1, the Governor estimated that the accumulated surplus this year would reach \$79,000,000. He was, therefore, out of the way by a mere matter of \$84,000,000.

The technique of underestimation of income and hence of surplus has become a habit with the Governor. It is a neat, if slippery, device for cutting down pressure for needed expenditures and it enables him to emerge as an ace administrator. He has followed the technique in estimating next year's projected surplus at \$17,000,000. It is likely to be closer to \$100,000,000.

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## Fresh Nazi Troops Enter Cassino

ALBANY, March 31 (UP).—The Germans have rolled heavy tank forces and fresh troops into Cassino and seized the initiative in fighting for the town, front reports said today, while the Allies tightened their defense against a possible German attack by withdrawing from Hill 146 on the lower Cassino slopes southwest of the city.

The greatest numbers of German tanks are concentrated in and around southern Cassino, where New Zealanders still holding out in the railway station are definitely on the defense. Other forces of German armor are massed in the Hotel Continental in the center of Cassino from where two German attacks were beaten back Thursday night.

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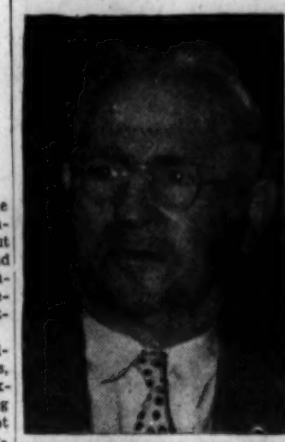
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DANIEL J. TOBIN

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(Special to the Daily Worker)

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## AFL Teamster's Leader Opens Up on Major Issues

By George Morris  
Dan Tobin is rousing his whole union of 650,000 members for an all-out campaign to re-elect President Roosevelt.

There is no doubt about that as one glances through the April issue of the International Teamster. And there is no doubt that this AFL leader is tired of waiting for the rest of the pro-Roosevelt AFL leaders to get into motion.

The journal opens to a full-page portrait of the President and under it, "Our Candidate!" On the opposite page is Tobin's statement of endorsement which he sent in the form of a wire to majority leader Alben Barkley (carried in the Daily Worker on March 11).

The contents of most of the 22 pages of the magazine show that almost on every major question Tobin and his associates differ with the Hutcheson-Wool controlling clique in the AFL Council.

RAPS APPEARERS  
"Watch out for enemy appeasers," is the headline of the leading article by Tobin, who is the journal's editor. He lashes out vigorously against those who campaign against bombing of Axis cities and who overlook the atrocities of the fascists.

"Stinking, sentimental flapdoodle" is what he calls their talk, using an expression from the late Ben Tillet, a British labor leader with whom he discussed these very same kind of people two years ago, when abroad. Tobin adds that he is reminded of it in view of revival of such talk here by peace-now elements.

"Watch out for this class in your neighborhood or in your gatherings and remember the words of Ben Tillet," he adds.

"Unions must gird for battle—survival is at stake in November," is the theme of an article by Thomas E. Flynn, Tobin's executive assistant. He warns that if the President is defeated, "it will mean the suicide of our labor organizations."

The fight over wages, post-war perspectives and other issues, he pointed out, depends on the outcome of the political battle.

"The next round is coming up in the national campaign which is about to start. If we lose that round, we will have lost the fight," he writes.

A straight-from-the-shoulder expose of the Buchmanite "moral rearmament" movement is the subject of another story. This outfit has, apparently, tried to make some

Senator Gerald P. Nye is put under the microscope in an article indicting his pro-Axis record. Tobin expresses satisfaction with the refusal of North Dakota's Non-Partisan League to endorse Nye for a new term.

He ruffled hair of a mistake, he will still be candidate for the men who gave us Hoover and Hanger," writes Hunt. "And if he is elected, he will listen to them not us. So we must understand the basic issue in this campaign."

Hunt stresses mainly labor's stake in a post-war program of full employment.

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## Literary Lookout

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

SOME time ago, by way of that curious "grapevine" which runs up and down Publishers' Row in New York City, word reached me that the Dial Press was about to publish a vicious Red-baiting novel dealing with the student movement on college campuses in the 1930's. The novel in question was "The Cauliflower Heart," by Marian G. Champagne (Dial Press, \$2.50), which has since seen the light of day.

Having just finished reading the book, I must say that I cannot recommend it, either politically or as a work of art. I am not, however, too excited about it as a Red-baiting document.

True, it is vicious enough in its way. As for the actual attack on the "Reds," i.e., the Communists, this is limited to a few antiquated slurs, mildly Trotskyite in character, with the addition of the latest "line," to the effect that Stalin himself has disowned the American Communists.

What is a good deal more important is the subtle—or is so subtle—and slanderous misrepresentation of the character and activities of the American Student Union.

The story has to do with life at one of the oldest and best known of the women's colleges in this country: Smith College in the mid-thirties. This, as it happens, is an institution which has a tradition of interest in social studies and of liberalism, and it was one of the prominent focal points of the ASU.

The characters in the novel are, chiefly, the girls in one of the houses or dormitories and their boy friends on the outside. The college careers of the women students are traced, along with their subsequent marriages, love affairs, adventures, and disillusionments in the larger world beyond commencement day.

As for the campus life itself, the picture we are given is anything but a pretty one; although a mere male who has never had the privilege of attending a woman's school or of living in a woman's

dormitory is hardly in a position to question its veracity. Possibly the Smith alumnae will have something to say on this score?

The thing that interests us here is, rather, the obviously gross distortion of the entire Student Union movement. One does not need to have been at Smith to appreciate this. For some of the chief characters who are portrayed for us as leaders of the movement are men, from other campuses; and if we are to take these as in any way typical, then the ASU was largely made up of "radical" young millionaires' sons from the Social Register who were out to save Loyalist Spain, embargo Japan, and stop Hitler, but who, while willing to work with the Communists, were careful to see through them and what they were up to, all the while.

Most slanderous of all—and this is really vicious—is the fact that the Smith girl who is put forward as the local ASU leader is the most despicable and degenerate of any in the school. She is an utterly unscrupulous and ambitious schemer, a girl who, one feels, would stop at nothing, not even murder, to achieve her ends. She is over-sexed with men, practices homosexuality upon occasion, and resorts to stealing and fraud.

And this is the girl who, simply out of ambition, takes the lead in the ASU. It is into her mouth that the one true-ringing anti-fascist speech to be found in the entire book is put. Coming from such lips as hers, the words are sacrilegious in effect. One shudders in listening to them, as one thinks of the speaker, realizing that to her they are in reality meaningless, that she does not believe a word she is saying.

Yes, it is a pretty bad book, I am afraid. But "Red-baiting"—well, it's the old story. It's not the "Reds" who suffer—they are quite able to take care of themselves, it would seem. It is, instead, the entire democratic-progressive anti-fascist cause which is in the end maligned.

As a novel, "The Cauliflower Heart" is hastily and slovenly written, ungrammatical at times to the verge of illiteracy. Miss Champagne may fancy herself another and feminine P. Scott Fitzgerald and her book as another "This Side of Paradise," but I for one can assure her that it isn't, and she isn't.

Perhaps we'd best forget about the whole thing.

This Is One You Should Miss

## The Brown Drug

Excerpts from a report on Nazi atrocities

By Alexei Tolstoy

I believe that there still are no small number of people who stand aloof from war and who with difficulty and even incredulity could picture to themselves a tank ditch where, covered by earth, at a depth of half a metre and stretching for over three hundred feet there lie buried venerable people,

old women, professors, Red Army men with their crutches, school-children, girls, women pressing their dead infants to their breast with decaying arms—infants whose mouths were found to be filled with earth, medical examination thus proving they were buried alive.

Half of my life was spent during those years when European civilization flourished under the sun of almost half a century of peace.

Unafraid I stayed at German hotels, and slept there without locking my door for no one ever stole my luggage in Germany.

I believed implicitly that every drop of my blood belonged to me, and that no German had the right to let it flow out through a little hole plugged by a bullet or made by a knife. I'm of the older generation. I fail to understand the Germans of today.

During their five months' occupation of the North Caucasus, in Stavropol territory alone they forcibly requisitioned, that is to say, plundered, slaughtered and devoured and partly drove off to Germany one hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred and seventy-four people, one million eight hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and fifty-nine sheep and goats, one hundred and ninety-six thousand four hundred and sixty-two pigs, eight hundred and fifty thousand fowls, geese and also the famous

local breed of black turkeys, and so on.

I cannot understand the Germans who in their hasty retreat from the North Caucasus in January did what a criminal does when leaving the house he has just burgled and where he has stabbed the owners to death—befouled the most conspicuous spot before his departure.

Everything I describe I saw with my own eyes. But I have seen still more grievous sights. In the North Caucasus the Germans massacred the whole Jewish population, most of whom had been evacuated during the war, from Leningrad, Odessa, the Ukraine and the Crimea.

There were many scientists, professors and physicians evacuated to this region with their scientific institutions.

The Germans began their preparations for mass murder in the very first days of their occupation. They organized Jewish committees, allegedly for the settling of Jews in the less densely populated parts of the Ukraine, and at the same time created intolerable and humiliating conditions for them: old men, adolescents, sick and ailing people, men of learning, doctors, old women who could hardly stand on their feet, were all driven to do navvies' work, without any wages or bread rations; they were ordered to wear a yellow star on their breast and were forbidden to enter dining-rooms, shops and other public places.

They were not allowed to leave the town. And when, at last, "settlement day" was announced, it was with a feeling of great relief that the Jews assembled at the places named, together with their families, twenty kilogramme of luggage per person and a two-day supply of food.

At 1 o'clock, in the afternoon the train, bearing about eighteen hundred people, steamed past Mineralnyye Vody station and stopped in a field. The German officers accompanying the train began studying the lay of the land through their field-glasses but they were not satisfied with the results of their reconnaissance. The train was backed into Mineralnyye Vody again and switched on to a siding, coming to a halt by the glass works.

The German convoys bawled: "Out with you! Come on, jump out!" The crowd began to show signs of worry and anxiety. The members of the Jewish Committee, which included four well-known doctors and the elderly writer Bergman, began to reassure the people: "The Germans are enemies, they are harsh, but after all they are cultured people, we must believe in the promises given by the German command."

Then came the order to hand over all valuables. Earrings, rings and watches were quickly removed and dropped into the field-service caps of the German soldiers. Then minutes or so passed.

A German staff machine drove up with Weiblen, the chief of the Gestapo, and the Commandant Paul. Then came the command: "Strip to the skin!"

All this was told me by the only survivor, an old man by the name of Fingerhut: he hid in the grass between the wheels of a car on a distant siding.

When the people were ordered to strip, they understood this to be the end of their lives, that their execution was now to begin. They started shrieking and screaming to and fro. They shrieked in such frenzy and many went insane.

Many of them began to strip, it's impossible to understand why, the women remaining in their knickers and the men in their under-pants. The sentries then herded this crowd of people across the aerodrome field, to the tank ditch about a kilometer from the glass factory.

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Fingerhut saw a German soldier who was dragging two children along by the hand, pull out his revolver and shoot them dead. Those who tried to run away were shot. Several vehicles kept chasing up and down the left along the fringe of the thicket, shooting down all those who tried to escape. It is no easy thing to massacre eight hundred people; after being driven to the tank ditch, they were shot. The shooting went on from one o'clock in the afternoon till evening.

## Use Gas Chambers For Executions

The testimony of witnesses and the autopsy held established the fact that the Germans put their victims to death not only by shooting, but also by asphyxiating them with carbon monoxide in hermetically sealed motor vehicles built specially for this type of massacre.

In the old stone quarries on Mashuk Hill, Pyatigorsk, the bodies of about 300 citizens of Russian nationality have been unearthed and identified. To this day you can see on the chalk cliffs of the quarry black spots and splashes of blood, while between the rocks lie fragments of clothing and locks of women's hair.

It was to this place that the Germans brought men and women who were half-dead from the horrible torture they had endured in prison. Evidence of torture was found on medical examinations: here were broken and burned extremities, scalded heads, torn out jaws. The people were made to stand on the brink of the cliff and shot dead.

Then the rocks were dynamited and buried them. So far, up to 350 corpses, including 66 women and children, have been discovered on Mashuk Hill, the brick works and other places.

Konevsky, who escaped, gives the following account of the slaughter on Aug. 12: "We were given shovels and told to take our seats in a canvas-covered truck, there being about 30 prisoners in the car.

We were taken out of town, escorted by two passenger cars with armed Germans. The cars stopped on the outskirts of the town and the Germans selected eight elderly prisoners.

The remaining twenty-two drove on to a place called Khodolny Rodnik. Here we were led to a cement pit, about 25 by 40 feet, filled with dead bodies and covered with a thin layer of earth through which blood oozed.

When we had shoveled earth over this pit we were ordered to do the same in another pit, smaller than the first, and also full of corpses.

After this pit had been filled in we were all taken to some pits and trenches about a kilometer away; these pits and trenches were filled with the bodies of men, women and children who had been shot, and they were lying in their underwear or entirely naked.

Not far from the trenches, lying face downward on the ground, were the eight people who had been ordered to leave the truck on the outskirts of the town. They were still alive.

When we started working, an officer drove up in a car and, at his orders, we lay face downward on the ground. The Germans struck

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Alexei Tolstoy, Soviet writer and member of the Academy of Sciences, speaking at a meeting of all Slavic peoples.

the other eight who were lying on the ground, made them get up and walk to the trenches, where they shot them down with sub-machine-guns.

The eight bodies fell into the trench. After this we went on filling in the pits. In our group there was a man named Golik, a professor of mathematics.

While we were filling in a pit he suddenly recognized the bodies of his own two children in it and throwing down his spade he jumped into the pit.

The German officer stood up and shot him dead. About noon three trucks with wounded Red Army

men sitting and lying in them drove up to the spot. We were compelled to take them off the trucks, and they were all shot before our very eyes.

The execution was done by Gestapo officers, about 25 or 30 of them. I know the name of one—Bayer."

And so it goes on: What is all this? I ask you, who are these Germans? How could the German people fall so low that its army perpetrates things which mankind will recall with shudders of horror and repugnance for a thousand years to come?

What repentance, what deeds can wash away this shameful blot? The shameful blot of Nazism. The German people did not spit in its tempter's face but followed Hitler to kill and to plunder. Woe to those Germans who, without postponing it until tomorrow, do not awaken at once from the brown drug!

THE STAGE  
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"DECISION"  
"AMBASSADOR THEATRE 48 St. West of 42nd St."

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JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL  
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Staged by ELIA KAZAN

5th YEAR! "A PERFECT COMEDY."  
LIFE WITH FATHER  
with HOWARD LINDSAY  
DOROTHY STICKNEY  
EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway at 42nd St.  
Evening 8:30. Matinee 2:30. SAT. & SUN. 2:30

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## "DAILY" SPORTS

The LOWDOWN—  
Hope Springs Eternal...and Utah's  
Kids Had That and More

NAT LOW

At about 11:30 P.M., Thursday night a bunch of tall, very skinny kids were laying about in their dressing room underneath the Garden, their legs tired but their eyes wide with joy and disbelief.

Over in one corner a handsome youngster with unruly blonde hair and large blue eyes, was slowly peeling off his uniform, rubbing legs with a small Japanese kid named Wat Misaka





## Izvestia on Italy

IZVESTIA'S editorial on the Italian crisis, which we summarize in detail on page 2, supplies at last the essential facts, and offers the essential next steps to "clear up the muddle that is seriously endangering present and future operations in the Mediterranean."

It is well-known by now that the morale and economic situation in southern Italy is disastrous. Neither the Badoglio government nor the Committee of Liberation by themselves can solve it. The Allied Military Government, with its conception of "occupying Italy" instead of helping to liberate it, has done more harm than good. And the desire of the British government to let the situation "stew" until after the liberation of Rome only deepens the crisis instead of solving it. All this, Izvestia points out, leads Italy to ruin, and could, unless speedily corrected, hamper the expected military operations from the West and South against Germany.

Some newspapers insisted in their original comment on Soviet policy that the USSR was ignoring its Allies; it turns out now that the Allies, and especially Great Britain, were ignoring the Soviet Union instead of working together to carry out the perfectly good Moscow Declarations with which all three powers were equipped.

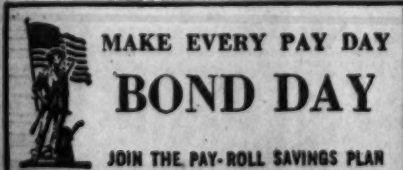
And it is also clear, as we have insisted from the start, that Soviet policy has been motivated not by the desire to create problems but to help solve them. The problem was created by Churchill's unilateral insistence that the present Italian monarch was untouchable, and the entire crisis must be left suspended until "and when" Rome is liberated. The USSR disagrees with that, and its position is apparently very close to the unexpressed view of our own government.

Many newspapers originally insisted that the Soviet recognition of Marshal Badoglio's government was somehow a support for the non-democratic circles operating behind him. It is now clear, as we suggested from the start, that the USSR was motivated by a justifiable desire for full equality in the Italian picture. It was seeking a way—in the face of the AMG—to break the political deadlock, and begin to apply the Moscow Declarations.

The important thing is not the precise degree of recognition for Badoglio, on which we, like other papers, were mistaken; the important thing was the motivation of the Soviet action. And that turns out to be exactly contrary to what so many experts and editors claimed. Once again, the substitution of anti-Soviet spleen for a reasonable judgment of reality based on the known policies of the Soviet Union, exposes itself.

A way has now been opened first, for the abdication of the present King (without settling the constitutional issue of monarchy or republic at this time), and second, the democratization of the Italian government.

We believe our own government wants that, as does the USSR. We believe that British public opinion can make such a view prevail on the British Foreign Office. Let the AMG, and everything it implies, give way to a real Italian government, representing all those who want to fight fascism. Then we shall have in the Italian people a helpful ally for the big job ahead—the defeat of Hitler.



## The Moreschi Scandal

INDICTMENT of Joseph Moreschi, president of the Hod Carriers and Common Laborers, along with 12 associates, on charges of robbing the union's treasury to the tune of \$500,000, ought to sound the alarm for the membership of the AFL. Two international presidents, one of them a former vice-president of the AFL, are already in penitentiaries as crooks.

The union-busters use such cases to get anti-labor laws passed and to smear and weaken labor. It is the innocent membership and the vast majority of honest union officials, who really get hit in the end.

The Moreschi case blackens a union of some half million members. The officials of that union have been under a heavy cloud for years. During all that period the AFL council did not move an inch or say a word. In fact, it was Moreschi who was given the privilege of presiding at the Boston AFL convention last October when officers were being elected. Far from exposing corrupt elements, the AFL's controlling clique gives them a cloak.

The Moreschi affair once more thunders out the truth that has been shown time and again, that racketeering goes hand in hand with bureaucratic union control. Every such exposure was forced in the first place by a revolt of the rank and file. We have seen how such revolts removed racketeering leaders from the ranks of the fur workers, hotel and restaurant trades, painters, building service and other groups.

We have seen how the thugs and thieves, now behind bars and their associates outside, shouted "Communist" every time a finger pointed to their guilt.

Grouped principally around Republican Boss William Hutcheson of the Carpenters, the Moreschis, Joseph Fays and their ilk, are the real inspirers of AFL steps against unity with the CIO, opposition to the President and the Dies-like shouts against everything progressive.

Governor Dewey once rode high, when he was rising in politics, on the reputation of a "racket buster." He had an opportunity to continue the investigation into Moreschi's affairs in New York that Governor Lehman began. But he soft-pedaled the probe. It now appears that racket busting conflicts with Mr. Dewey's higher political ambitions. Could it be that he killed the probe because his "labor" support, Bill Hutcheson & Co., might be displeased if something came out of it?

We, along with all decent Americans and the vast majority of the trade unionists, are glad the federal government stepped in. True, the Peglers and open shoppers will make the most of the case for their ends. There is only one way to deprive them of the weapon and block anti-labor legislation—by labor taking the initiative in cleaning out the Moreschis, the bureaucratic union practices that keep them in power and the poisonous policies of red-baiting and disunity through which they cover up their crookedness.

The Moreschi scandal should rouse the AFL locals of all unions to enough anger and vigor to blow the lid off every bureaucratic nest in which dishonest leaders are sheltered. Every one of these gentlemen and their friends who are so loud-mouthed in endorsing Martin Dies and his like, ought to be put on the carpet. The AFL cannot win public confidence and support for a constructive war and post-war program unless it does just that.

## Defeatists Use Palestine Issue To Disrupt Home Front Unity

By Abraham Chapman

Chamberlain's 1939 White Paper on Palestine, which discriminates against the Jewish people, remains in power. This stubborn relic of Munich still persists, hindering Jewish victims of Nazi persecution from finding refuge in Palestine and haunting the war effort of the United Nations. Today every section and grouping of the organized Jewish community in the United States, large sections of American public opinion, the CIO and the AFL, have called for the abrogation of the White Paper. On March 9, President Roosevelt declared that the United States Government had never given its approval to the White Paper.

While every anti-fascist force in America has raised its voice against the White Paper, the irony of the present moment is that those who are still trying to carry forward the treacherous Munich policies of Chamberlain, are trying to pose as the great opponents of this infamous paper. The mantle of "champions of the Jewish people" ill befits the Munichite and anti-Terran Congressmen and Senators who are trying to utilize the just fight against the White Paper as a partisan instrument for political advantage against the Roosevelt administration.

The White Paper will never be undone by more Chamberlains. The unscrupulous opponents of the Roosevelt administration who are now mouthing saccharine phrases of friendship for the Jews of Palestine are no allies in the fight against the White Paper. The Senators Taft, Clark and Johnson who are trying to blame the administration for the deferment of action on the Palestine Resolution in Congress by the House Foreign Affairs Committee are interested in anti-Roosevelt votes and not in the fate of the Jews in Palestine.

The main effect of the Wright-Compton Resolution in the House and the Wagner-Thomas Resolution in the Senate would be to express the opposition of the American government to the White Paper. In addition to this the Palestine Resolution in the House and Senate also expressed approval for a Jewish Commonwealth as the form of state to prevail in Palestine after the war. This proposal is a controversial one, even within the Zionist movement.

The War Department and the

## White Paper Provisions

1. For a five-year period, beginning April 1939, a limited Jewish immigration of only 75,000 was authorized. After March 31, 1944, there is to be no further Jewish immigration into Palestine except that those Jews (within the 75,000 limit) who have been unable to get transportation by that time may use their certificates after the dead line.
2. In much the greater part of Palestine all sales of land to Jews are prohibited.
3. Ten years after the promulgation of the Paper a Palestine state shall be established on the basis that the Jews shall not exceed one-third of the population.

Chief-of-Staff of the U. S. Army called for deferment of any action on this resolution at the present time.

## NO CHANCE IN CONGRESS

The Palestine Resolution has now been tabled in keeping with the request of the U. S. military authorities. It is clear that at this time the resolution has no chance of being adopted by the Congress. The other day, Senators Clark of Missouri and Johnson of Colorado tried to use the President's statement against the White Paper as a club against the War Department in their pressure for action by Congress, despite the appeal for delay by the Army High Command. In his press conference on March 28, the President stated that his statement against the White Paper conformed, rather than conflicted with, the position taken by the U. S. military authorities.

The President made it clear that the Palestine Resolution has not been knifed, as some have maintained. The President stressed the fact that there was a military question, on the one hand, and a civilian question for the future, to be worked out in connection with the peace, on the other. The President said there was a temporary bar to further discussion of the Palestine Resolution at this time, and a very serious bar, he emphasized, growing out of the military aspects of the present situation.

The President's March 9 statement on the White Paper is clearly an expression of the spirit and the essence of the spirit and the essence of the White Paper on the one hand, and a promise of justice for the national rights of the Jews in Palestine on the other.

The form that the fight against

the White Paper must take today is clear. To unite the Jewish people and to unite all anti-fascist Americans in support of President Roosevelt's March 9 statement as the basis for further action against the White Paper and in support of the Jewish national community in Palestine, and to oppose pressure for action by Congress on the Palestine Resolution to a more favorable time.

The resolution recently adopted by the American Zionist Emergency Council—a coalition of all Zionist organizations and parties in the United States—called for action on the Palestine Resolution "consistent with the exigencies of the war effort." In other words, the Zionist organizations of America have not opened war against the U. S. military authorities. The pressure for action by Congress now against the War Department appeal is coming from anti-Roosevelt politicians, from Senator Taft and Senator Champ Clark of Missouri, and Senator Johnson of Colorado and Congressman Compton of Connecticut.

Any Zionist, any Jew, any American who joins these gentlemen in pressure for action by Congress on the Palestine Resolution now is only damaging the position of the Jews in Palestine and in America and is merely giving the Tafts and Hoovers another chance to play partisan and defeatist politics against President Roosevelt.

The fight against the White Paper must continue. But it must continue in the form of rallying further support and even greater unity behind the President's war policies as a whole and behind the President's declaration on Palestine in particular. This is the only road which will lead to the security of the Jewish community in Palestine.

## A Coal Digger for 40 Years, Miner Looks at Lewis Misrule

April 1, Miners' Day, is usually an occasion when coal miners look back to that first contract more than 80 years ago when the eight-hour day was established.

But here is a miner of Nesquehoning, Pa., 40 years a hard coal digger, who takes stock and says that the miners are far behind workers of other industries and that in certain respects there were few improvements, especially in health protection and social security.

After nine pages of long-hand he adds in his letter: "Please omit my name at this time or Lewis' goals will be after me."

The letter follows:

Editor, Daily Worker:  
Please may I have a little space in your valuable paper to voice the opinion of the average miner, and also give the public a few facts as to our conditions today. For nearly forty years I have been an anthracite miner, and I am thankful to my Maker that I have been spared to live this long.

In this profession although I am careful I still have visions of my departed comrades who have gone down the valley one by one. But their deaths came in many different ways, some were buried in the centers in the local communities. Others were never found to be buried. But I am sorry to say, although escaping death many times, I did not escape the disease that comes to us all, if we mine coal long enough. That is miner's asthma.

It is said that very few miners go ten years without serious accident and injury. Cave-ins, falling roofs, rock and slate, explosions, electrocution and many accidents which come from handling power-driven machinery are the most common. Health hazards are worse than accidents. Impure, dust-filled air, constant dampness, water underfoot and dripping roofs, hard manual labor and mine temperatures all serve to break the miner's health.

"Miner's asthma," when the term is loosely used, covers everything from tuberculosis to various irritations of the throat and bronchial tubes which arrive from microscopic coal and rock dust. But the most deadly of all is compressed air, air forced through pipes, which, after traveling great distances, carries a red rust dust which burns and clogs the tubes of the lungs. There is very little oxygen in the air with this cheap source of ventilation. Coldness, water and general dampness leads to many kinds of rheumatic afflictions. Tugging and

straining at mine caves after a long period of years wears down the strength and structure of the miner.

A miner does not enjoy good health after 25 years. It is the conservative judgment of intelligent life-time residents of mining areas that the average working life of a miner is around 25 years. This means that a miner starting work at 20 may be finished at 45. Generally speaking, there are three reasons for this comparatively short working period. First, disability from accidents; second, disability from ill health; and third, the operators' ruthless practice of discarding older men in favor of younger ones.

When one visits these coal mining communities and observes the unpainted shacks, tar-paper roofs, it takes one back a full century in civilization's progress. Since the beginning of this war, much criticism and abuse has been handed out to the miner through the press and radio. But the public did not possess the facts, only false propaganda from the operators. The miner was unable to defend himself against these accusations.

As to the contracts that have been drawn up by John L. Lewis in the last 25 years, each one has grown worse. It is obvious that since this war began we have been compelled to accept conditions of subjection and submission. We have not kept step with other industries. Had John L. Lewis followed in the steps of Phil Murray, the miners today would be enjoying a little of the fruits of their labor. Through great leadership Mr. Murray has lifted millions from bondage and placed their feet on solid ground. He has improved their living conditions. He has made life worth living for vast multitudes of people.

Ninety per cent of the miners would welcome his leadership today. But they are still held in bondage by John L. Lewis' self-made laws, which pay him and his parasites pensions and protect him in his office. His resignation would be gladly accepted by the rank and file of our organization.

The sooner the better, for he is retarding the progress of the union. With his policies he is gradually destroying that which took over four years to build. His past record proves my statement.

The effort that was made to elect Mr. Roosevelt was never begrudged by the miners, as Mr. Roosevelt is considered the best President we have had since Abraham Lincoln.

We hope sincerely that he will be elected to a fourth term. We are going to prepare, among the miners of the Anthracite region, to draft him. He has served us well. He has borne the burden since the war. We hope and trust that he will continue to enjoy good health to finish the war to a successful victory. He has earned that right, and we, the anthracite miners, stand 100 per cent behind him in his efforts, which he so richly deserves. And through the results of the Tehran conferences we can expect a better life.

## POST-WAR WORLD

His achievements in the past are quite visible in the future of a better world; a future without fear, which is the miners' only hope. For at present, on the horizon of time, there is a fog which nauseates the average miner because he has no future security. There have been no preparations made for the old and disabled miner. He is like a derelict on the high seas. A thousand shames on those responsible.

But the day of reckoning is coming soon, for if there is no future security for the miner, and if the coal mining communities are not beautified and made a fit place to live, then the coming generation of miners will not accept mining as a profession because this generation is too well educated to accept a profession which does not protect his health. The old miner does not want his son to accept mining as a profession, because his own health is gone, and gone for naught.

The occupational disease law is only a joke as yet to the miner. The social security law is the same, because no miner lives to 65. Therefore they do not enjoy the fruits of what they are paying for. Surely something should be done at this time in tapping the treasury to benefit the miner. The miner is not recognized by the coal companies he has served so faithfully for a lifetime. Therefore the amended social security law is his only recourse to keep out of the poorhouse. The average miner, through lack of straight working time, strikes, sickness and accidents, is unable to provide for his own future security.

Other industries are not encouraged in mining communities for fear the miner will become independent and quit mining. His family, when grown, will migrate to other industries, and the children, when married, are in many cases unable to support the old folks. The family circle is broken.

Facts on War Economy  
Weapon for Victory

By Labor Research Association

A cable from London released by the British Information Service this week gives the latest figures on reverse lend-lease. It reveals that Britain has already spent more than \$1.5 billion on goods and services provided to the United States under the lend-lease agreements.

The \$1.5 billion includes about \$546 million spent on construction for U. S. troops; almost \$700 million on goods and services, and some \$282 million on shipping services.

This is only part of the reverse lend-lease picture. Critics of lend-lease in Congress were recently told by U. S. Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley, that the total of such supplies and services rendered by the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India alone in the 18 months between June 1, 1942 and December, 1943, ran for more than \$2 billion. And this total may reach \$5 billion or more by the end of the war.

## DOLLARS AND LIVES

These "balancing items" in lend-lease are of course extremely difficult to measure. Discussing what our allies have done for us in our common struggle, Under-Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in his recent book, "Lend Lease: Weapon of Victory," declares:

"We cannot measure their lives against our dollars, or their pounds or rubles against our lives. We cannot balance the cost of a ruined city against the loss of a thousand tanks, or the courage of the Underground in Europe against the courage of the American boys in New Guinea and the courage of their mothers at home."

"It would be impossible, indeed a sacrilege, to attempt to balance such a ledger."

## U. S. CONTRIBUTION

Some of the main facts on our own lend-lease contribution to victory may be summarized as follows:

1. Lend-lease represented about 14 per cent of U. S. war expenditures up to the end of 1943. Our total lend-lease aid to our allies through December 31, 1943, was valued at nearly \$20 billion, about \$17.4 billion in the form of goods and the remainder in the form of services.

2. Over 80 per cent of the total exports from this country in recent months have been on a lend-lease basis.

3. The lend-lease aid furnished, by years, was as follows:

Year	Amount	% in Munitions
1941	\$1,244,000,000	22
1942	7,009,000,000	47
1943	11,733,000,000	63

4. Planes, bombs, tanks, ships, guns and other munitions made up 54 per cent of the total lend-lease shipments for the three-year period, and 62 per cent last year.

Of the 150,000 planes produced in this country since March, 1941, 21,000 have been lend-leased to our allies, 7,800 of this number to the Soviet Union. More than 5,000 combat planes were sent to the Soviet Union in 1943 alone.

5. In 1944 we may transfer another \$10 billion or more of goods and services to our allies making the total by the end of the year over \$30 billion.

## NATIONAL PRODUCTION FOR WAR

In his recent "Fourteenth Report to Congress on Lend-Lease Operations" Leo T. Crowley observed that to the extent that the cost of the war can be measured in financial terms, "probably the best measurement is the proportion of its national production which each of the United Nations is devoting to the war."

Without discussing the Soviet Union, where the proportion is obviously much higher than for any other country, Crowley said that today the nations of the British Commonwealth are contributing approximately 50 per cent of their gross national production to the war. "The United States is just now reaching the point where one-half of our gross national production is devoted to war purposes, including transfers under lend-lease." Thus "the financial claims of war against the United States and our principal allies are approximately equal."

## BENEFITS FROM LEND-LEASE

Measured by the results, the cost of lend-lease has been very low even if there were no reciprocal services or goods from our allies. For lend-lease literally bought us three years time in which to prepare for the attack we are now launching in full force against our enemies. It helped to reinforce the ramparts held by the Soviet Union, by the Chinese, British, Free French and other allied troops while we were gathering our forces for the decisive action soon to be taken against the citadel of fascism.

(The facts in this column are taken from the April issue of our Economic Notes. Annual subscription \$1. LRA, 80 E. 11th St., New York City 3.)

5 Years Ago Today  
In the Daily Worker

APRIL 1, 1939

WARM SPRINGS, Ga.—President Roosevelt sees America in path of Nazi march.

LONDON—Prime Minister Chamberlain announces that Britain and France will rush armed aid "at once" if Poland is attacked.

BERLIN—Hitler says his "work of reconstruction" in Central Europe will not be halted.

WARSAW—Poles welcome Anglo-French pledge and warn Nazis that they are "ready to fight."

MOSCOW—Soviets welcome "joint measures to secure peace" but await developments.

MADRID—France reported to have joined "anti-communist" pact of Germany, Italy and Japan.

TOKIO—Japan seizes Spratly Islands within striking distance of Singapore naval base.

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